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PENRITH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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# ANNUAL REPORT

of the



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
AND SURVEYOR

FOR THE YEAR  
1963

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MANSION HOUSE,  
PENRITH,  
September 1964.

*To the Chairman and Members of the  
Penrith Rural District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Tudor and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual report on the health of the community for the year 1963.

The new valuation list came into force on 1/4/63 and as a result the rateable value of the district increased from £104,905 to £277,627 with a penny rate bringing in over £1,000 as compared with £410 in 1962.

### **Population**

The population, as given by the Registrar General at mid year 1963 was 11,430 being an increase of 40 as compared with 1962. This figure is a little below the average for the past 16 years but on the whole there has been little decline of the population over a period of many years.

The corrected Birth rate was 17.6 per 1,000 of the population, and although above the rate for 1962 was below the National rate of 18.2.

The corrected Death rate was 12.8 per 1,000 of population compared with 12.2 in 1962 and was above the National rate of 12.2 of 1963.

I am glad to say that there were no maternal deaths in 1963. In 1962 I reported one such death, the first for over 18 years.

There were no Infantile deaths in 1963, but nevertheless the Perinatal Mortality rate (Still births plus deaths in first week per 1,000 total live and Still births) was 20.8, compared with an England and Wales rate of 29.3.

Infectious disease notifications totalled 259 compared with 89 in 1962 and of this total no less than 230 were due to Measles. This increase in Measles notifications was fully expected as 1963 was expected to be a Measles epidemic year.

There was a small outbreak of Sonnei Dysentery infection in the Ellonby and Skelton area but I am glad to say that the outbreak was quickly controlled thanks to the co-operation of parents and school authorities concerned.

In April, 1963, the many small water undertakings were taken over by the newly formed Eden Water Board but as Medical Officer of Health for the area I still have certain responsibilities. I would here record my grateful thanks to Mr. Yerkis, Engineer to the Board, for his ever helpful assistance and advice whenever any water difficulties arose. It is recognised that only by extension of filtration and chlorination of the supplies can a really safe water supply be guaranteed to the area and I know that the Board are fully aware of this fact and doing all they can to this end.

In Mr. Wilding, Chief Public Health Inspector's report details are given regarding progress in Sewerage schemes as well as other matters and I am glad to say that considerable progress was made during 1963.

Mr. A. E. Burne, Architect, has submitted his usual report on Housing matters and it will be noted from this that there was some increase in building during the year.

I would thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for their interest and support in all health matters. To all members of the Council staff, and especially to those in the Health department I extend my grateful thanks for their ever willing help and co-operation.

I am, Mrs. Tudor and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,

K. J. THOMSON,  
Medical Officer of Health.

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area of District (in acres) .. .. .	181,531
Number of Inhabited Houses .. .. .	3,712
Rateable Value .. .. .	£277,627
Sum represented by a Penny Rate .. .. .	£1,091
Registrar General's estimate of the population mid year 1963 .. .. .	11,430

### Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the population at mid year 1963 was 11,430, being an increase of 40 over the 1962 figure. Over the past 16 years the average population has been 11,472 the highest in this time being 11,610 in 1949.

Agriculture and Dairy farming continue to be the main industries, and it is pleasing to report that unemployment was practically non-existent during the year.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

Births	Males	Females	Total	Rates
(a) Live Births:—				
Legitimate	97	82	179	
Illegitimate	6	3	9	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	103	85	188	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Birth Rate per 1,000 of population ..				16.4
Birth Rate corrected by comparability factor .. .. .				17.6
Illegitimate Live Births (percent of total Live Births) .. .. .				4.7%
(b) Still Births:—				
Legitimate	1	3	4	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
Rate per 1,000 total births (Live and Still) .. .. .				20.8
England and Wales Rate, 1963 ..				17.3



Deaths	Males	Females	Total	Rates
Deaths at all ages	76	66	142	
Death Rate per 1,000 of population ..				12.4
Corrected Death Rate by comparability factor of 1.03 .. .. .				12.8
Maternal Deaths (including abortions) — — —				Nil
England and Wales Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still births..				0.28
Deaths of Infants under one year	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births .. .. .				Nil
Neonatal Mortality (Deaths in first month per 1,000 Live Births) ..				Nil
England and Wales Rate .. ..				14.2
Perinatal Mortality Rate .. ..				20.8
(Still Births plus Deaths in first week per 1,000 total Live and Still births)				
Rate for England and Wales .. ..				29.3

Table showing the Vital Statistics for England and Wales and certain groups in the County of Cumberland for 1963.

	Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
England and Wales (Provisional) .. ..	18.2	12.2	20.9
Administrative County of Cumberland ..	17.7	12.5	22.0
Urban Districts of Cumberland (including Boroughs of Workington and Whitehaven)	16.8	11.7	15.0
Rural Districts of Cumberland .. ..	18.2	13.1	26.3
Rural District of Penrith (crude rate) ..	16.4	12.4	Nil
Corrected by Comparability factor .. ..	17.6	12.8	Nil

NOTE.—The corrected rates should be used for comparison with other areas.

### Infantile Mortality

I am glad to say that there were no deaths of infants in first year of life in 1963. The infantile mortality rate, therefore, was nil as compared with a rate of 20.9 for England and Wales and 22.0 for the County of Cumberland respectively.

The Perinatal rate, *i.e.* still births and deaths under 1 week of age, was 20.8 per 1,000 total live and still births, compared with the general rate of 29.3.

#### PENRITH RURAL DISTRICT RATES, 1949-1963

Year	Population	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Total Infantile Deaths	Infantile Mortality Rate	England & Wales Infantile Mortality Rate
1949	11,610	11.3	17.4	5	19.8	32.0
1950	11,450	10.0	16.6	2	11.3	29.8
1951	11,500	12.4	16.9	5	27.5	29.6
1952	11,510	10.3	19.3	8	36.0	27.6
1953	11,450	10.1	16.4	6	31.9	26.8
1954	11,490	10.8	15.5	3	17.4	25.5
1955	11,500	12.3	16.2	4	22.3	24.9
1956	11,480	10.5	17.5	6	30.7	23.8
1957	11,500	11.8	15.6	4	22.9	23.0
1958	11,480	11.5	17.7	5	25.4	22.5
1959	11,480	10.9	19.7	Nil	Nil	22.0
1960	11,510	11.2	16.9	5	26.3	21.7
1961	11,310	11.4	17.6	2	10.3	21.4
1962	11,390	12.2	17.2	5	26.3	21.4
1963	11,430	12.8	17.6	Nil	Nil	20.9

#### Maternal Mortality

I am glad to say there were no maternal deaths during 1963 as against one which occurred in 1962.

The England and Wales rate for 1963 was 0.28 per 1,000 total live and still births which was a little lower than the rate for the previous year.

#### Cancer Mortality

According to the Registrar General's returns there were 17 Cancer deaths, 9 males and 8 females, equivalent to 12% of all deaths and a Cancer death rate of 1.5 per 1,000 of the population. These figures are less than for 1962 and are well below the England and Wales rates of 17.9% and 2.2 per thousand respectively.

Deaths from some forms of Cancer are still tending to increase in the country and particularly so in the case of lung cancer.

In the Penrith Rural Area there were 3 lung cancer deaths—2 males and 1 female compared with 3 males in 1962.

In 1963 a total of 102,280 cancer deaths were recorded in England and Wales and of this number 24,422 were due to lung cancer equal to 23.9% of all cancer deaths, an increase of 643 over 1962 figure.

In my 1962 report I stated that heavy cigarette smoking was a most definite factor in the causation of lung cancer (20 or more per day), but according to Professor Alexander Haddow, an expert on this subject, there is no threshold below which there is no risk from cigarettes.

### Cancer Deaths

Location of Disease				Males	Females
Stomach	..	..	..	3	2
Bowel	..	..	..	2	1
Breast	..	..	..	—	3
Lungs and Bronchus	..		..	2	1
Other Sites	..	..		2	1
				—	—
Totals ..				9	8
				—	—

The average age at death of male cancer cases was 71.6 years with an age range of 55 to 86 years while that of females was 66 years with a range of 44 to 89 years.

### Deaths from all Causes

The deaths recorded in 1963 totalled 142, an increase of 3 over the previous years giving a corrected death rate of 12.8 per 1,000 of population compared with 12.2 in 1962 and a similar National rate in 1963.

DISEASES OF THE HEART AND CIRCULATORY SYSTEM accounted for 73 deaths an increase of 3, and equal to 51% of all deaths compared with 50% for 1962. This figure is well above the National figure of 40%.

Deaths from heart disease, and particularly from Coronary disease, have increased in the past 10 years and in the Penrith Rural Area such cases amounted to 38 in 1963 equivalent to 52% of all forms of heart disease and equal to 26.7% of all deaths in the area.

VASCULAR LESIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, *i.e.* Cerebral Haemorrhage and Thrombosis, accounted for 26 deaths equal



to 16.7% of all deaths, which was nearly double the percentage for 1962 and just above the National average.

CANCER DEATHS, as already indicated totalled 17 representing 12% of all deaths which is below the figure for 1962 and definitely below the National figure.

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM, excluding Tuberculosis. There were 6 deaths equal to 4.2% of total deaths which was lower than the rate for 1962, and well below the National average. This rate is in accordance with previous years so far as the Penrith Rural Area is concerned.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS, accounted for 5 deaths, one more than in 1962, while the total for all other accidents was 3, the same as in 1962.

There has been a definite increase in accidental deaths over the past number of years in the country generally. Many occurred in the home, particularly in the elderly through accidental falls, but many also occurred in young children through carelessness on the part of parents and children. A high proportion of such deaths, especially in young children, are preventable and talks to mothers are given by Health Visitors in the County Clinics in the area: also suitable posters are exhibited pointing out such dangers and how to prevent them. One important point stressed in such talks is the use of non-inflammable night wear. Many unfortunate accidents, not necessarily resulting in death but in serious disability, could thus be avoided.

### Causes of Death as given by the Registrar General, 1963.

					Males	Females	Total
1.	Tuberculosis—Respiratory	..	..	..	—	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis—Others	..	..	..	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic Disease	..	..	..	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infection	..	..	..	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	—	—	—
8.	Measles	..	..	..	—	—	—
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	..	..	..	—	—	—
10.	Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	..	..	..	3	2	5
11.	Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	..	..	..	2	1	3
12.	Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	..	..	..	—	3	3
13.	Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	..	..	..	—	—	—
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	..	..	..	4	2	6
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	..	..	..	—	—	—
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	1	1	2
17.	Vascular Lesion of the Nervous System	..	..	..	12	14	26
18.	Coronary Disease—Angina	..	..	..	22	16	38
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..	..	—	—	—
20.	Other Heart Diseases	..	..	..	14	15	29
21.	Other Circulatory Diseases	..	..	..	5	1	6
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	1	—	1
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	—	1	1
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	1	—	1
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	..	2	2	4
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	..	—	—	—
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	..	..	..	2	1	3
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	..	2	—	2
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	..	..	..	—	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	..	..	..	—	—	—
31.	Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	—	1	1
32.	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	..	..	..	—	2	2
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..	4	1	5
34.	All Other Accidents	..	..	..	—	3	3
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	—	—	—
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	..	..	..	1	—	1
					76	66	142

# Age Group at Death of All Cases, 1963.

Age Group	Under 1 year	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 89	90 and over	Total
Males	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	3	5	7	10	9	16	21	1	76
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	1	9	9	5	10	22	4	66
Total	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	6	16	19	14	26	43	5	142

NOTE:—75.3% of total deaths occurred in age groups of 65 years and over.

52% of total deaths occurred in age groups of 75 years and over.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

### (i) Public Health Department Staff:

K. J. Thomson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.M., Part time Medical Officer of Health.

C. Wilding, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., Chief Public Health Inspector (Appointed March 1963).

Miss J. Ryniejski, Clerk in the Public Health Department (Appointed April 1963).

### (ii) Laboratory Services

As in previous years these services continue to be provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service of the Cumberland Infirmary under the direction of Dr. J. S. Faulds, Consultant Pathologist, and Dr. D. G. Davies, Consultant Bacteriologist. I would record my grateful thanks for their advice and help given so freely during the year.

### (iii) Ambulance Facilities

As reported in my 1962 report the Ambulance Service in the East Cumberland area, which covers the Border and Penrith Rural District, was replaced by a directly operated service with central bases in Carlisle and Penrith. This service included ordinary ambulance services as well as sitting car cases.

### (iv) Nursing in the Home

The County Council, as the Health Authority for the area, provided all the necessary services and there are 9 District Nurses who, in the majority of cases, act as Midwives and Health Visitors in their own areas. In addition there are 2 full time Health Visitors who have duties in the Urban and Rural Districts and are attached to group practices of General Practitioners in Penrith. There are also 25 Home Helps for both areas 9 of which work in the Rural District. There is no doubt that this service is one of increasing importance, but in a Rural area it is more difficult to provide the necessary numbers owing to the scattered nature of the area.



Notification of Infectious Diseases—1963 in Age Groups.

Diseases	Ages													T	AH	D
	-1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-		
Whooping Cough	..	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Measles ..	5	13	16	21	31	103	34	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	230	-
Dysentery ..	-	-	1	1	-	4	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	11	-
Food Poisoning	..	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Primary or Influenzal Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	-
TOTALS ..	5	13	18	23	33	119	35	2	4	4	1	1	1	-	259	-

Key:—  
T — Total  
AH — Admitted to Hospital  
D — Deaths

# Notification of Infectious Diseases—1947 to 1963.

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Scarlet Fever .. ..	3	23	18	17	16	21	17	10	6	-	3	2	23	6	11	1	-
Dysentery Sonne .. ..	-	-	1	40	5	-	-	-	18	19	1	-	7	-	8	12	11
Pueperal Pyrexia .. ..	1	-	1	-	1	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary or Influenzal Pneumonia	5	10	21	16	12	9	17	8	7	25	23	12	5	4	1	-	4
Erysipelas .. ..	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Meningococcal Meningitis ..	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Measles .. ..	126	111	50	85	184	18	207	137	161	1	286	-	105	59	71	44	230
Whooping Cough .. ..	22	33	77	87	96	52	10	27	40	14	27	1	5	4	-	-	6
Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..	5	2	4	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	6	-	1	32	8
Paratyphoid Fever .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

TOTALS ..	164	180	173	247	319	108	255	183	234	71	349	18	153	74	92	89	259
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## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Notifications of Infectious Diseases totalled 259 compared with 89 in 1962.

### Measles

A total of 230 cases was notified compared with 44 in 1962. This marked increase in Measles notifications was fully expected as, after long experience, Measles epidemics are known to occur every second year and 1963 was expected to be an epidemic year. The table giving notifications of Infectious Diseases from 1947 to 1963 shows this trend quite definitely, but it is even more marked when the figures for England and Wales are considered, and these are given below for the years 1959 to 1963.

#### MEASLES NOTIFICATION FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

1959	..	..	531,856
1960	..	..	157,936
1961	..	..	762,931
1962	..	..	178,600
1963	..	..	602,803 (uncorrected)

In my 1962 report I mentioned the possibility of the introduction of an anti Measles vaccine comparable with that for Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis. In 1963 out of a total of over 600,000 cases of Measles (in England and Wales) 126 deaths occurred (provisional figures) and whether it is justifiable to introduce mass vaccination within the first year of life is extremely doubtful, particularly as at present Measles vaccination can cause quite acute reactions. There is no doubt that in certain areas outside Britain vaccination could be a most important Public Health preventive measure, but I very much doubt if this would apply to our own country. I have, however, noticed that a certain large town in England intends introducing mass Measles vaccination in the immediate future and it will be interesting to await the result of this experiment. I feel quite certain that a vaccine will eventually be prepared which does not cause any undue symptoms and, therefore, would be more acceptable for general use. In this respect I quote from a recent article in the British Medical Journal as follows:—

“In Great Britain at the moment it is not necessarily logical to say ‘we can produce the vaccine let us therefore use it.’ ”

## Scarlet Fever

No case of Scarlet Fever was notified during 1963 compared with one in 1962 and 11 in 1961. This disease has become so slight over the past 20 years that in many cases the General Practitioner is not called in and, therefore, no notification is made.

By arrangement with Dr. Davies, the Bacteriologist at the Cumberland Infirmary, all swabs sent in by doctors which prove to be positive to the presence of Haemolytic Streptococcus are notified to me and followed up. Where it is found that such patients are connected with food handling or are school children they are excluded from work and school until negative swabs are obtained. It is interesting to report that in 1963, 17,261 Scarlet Fever notifications were received in England and Wales and only two deaths were recorded from this condition while 8 deaths were certified as due to streptococcal sore throat, which is not a notifiable condition.

## Whooping Cough

Six cases were notified in 1963 compared with no cases for the previous 2 years. I feel certain, however, that quite a number of modified cases do occur without reference to the General Practitioner. This is undoubtedly a further proof of the efficacy of the protection given by the triple vaccine in early infancy. This vaccine protects against Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus. During 1963 primary vaccinations were given to 159 children and 20 older children received booster injections.

## Diphtheria

It is now 19 years since the last case of Diphtheria was notified in the Rural District and 20 years since a death was recorded from this disease.

In 1963 45 (uncorrected) notifications of Diphtheria were received in England and Wales as compared with 19 verified cases in 1962; there were 2 recorded deaths of Diphtheria, the same as in 1962.

The incidence of Diphtheria has fallen steadily since general immunisation was introduced in 1940 and cases notified are now only 1/1,500 of the level of 1938 when almost 66,000 cases were notified with 2,931 deaths.



During the year the following number of children were immunised in the Penrith Rural area:—

Primary Immunisations, all ages	..	215
Booster Injections	.. .. .	310

The total of these figures is just under the numbers for 1962.

#### DIPHTHERIA—NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS 1946-1963.

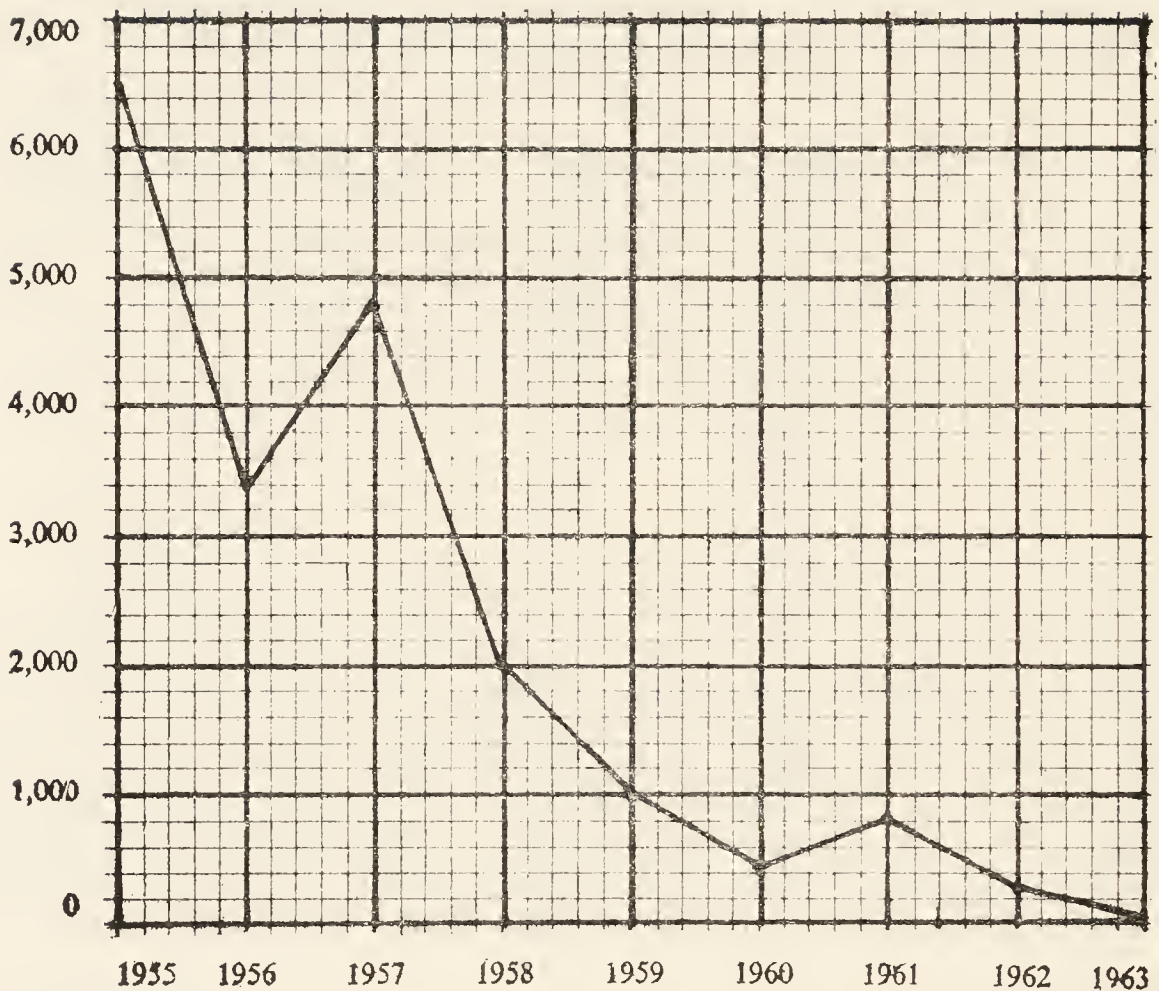
Year	ENGLAND & WALES		PENRITH RURAL DISTRICT	
	Notifications	Deaths	Notifications	Deaths
1946 (verified cases)	11,986	472	—	—
1947     "     "	5,609	244	—	—
1948     "     "	3,375	156	—	—
1949     "     "	1,890	84	—	—
1950     "     "	962	49	—	—
1951     "     "	664	33	—	—
1952     "     "	376	32	—	—
1953     "     "	266	23	—	—
1954     "     "	173	9	—	—
1955     "     "	155	13	—	—
1956     "     "	51	8	—	—
1957     "     "	37	6	—	—
1958     "     "	79	8	—	—
1959     "     "	102	—	—	—
1960     "     "	53	5	—	—
1961     "     "	52	9	—	—
1962     "     "	19	2	—	—
1963 (uncorrected)	45	2	—	—

#### Poliomyelitis

It is again satisfactory to report that no case of Poliomyelitis has occurred in the Penrith Rural District area since 1957, but one paralytic case was notified elsewhere in the County during 1963.

The total notifications for Poliomyelitis for England and Wales for 1963 amounted to 78 (uncorrected figure) and of this number 7 died, giving a death rate of nearly 9%. These figures are the lowest ever recorded since notifications began in 1912. The following graph, which shows Poliomyelitis notifications for England and Wales from 1955 to 1963 is most illuminating and shows in a very graphic form how effective the Poliomyelitis campaign has been.

### ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS NOTIFICATIONS, ENGLAND AND WALES, 1955-1963



In 1947 8,792 cases were notified, which was a bad year for Polio, but the above graph shows how markedly the fall has been maintained since. The following table shows the actual number of cases vaccinated during the year in their various age groups and not, as in previous years the total number vaccinated since the introduction of Poliomyelitis vaccination.

Poliomyelitis Vaccinations—Year 1963.

Year of Birth	1963	1962	1961	1950	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946 & 1945	1944 to 1943	1933 to 1932	Others Total		
Had 2 Injections	5	24	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	35	
Had 3 Injections	21	95	30	12	10	70	5	14	1	1	3	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	22	22	1	313
Had 4 Injections	1	4	1	1	-	107	129	52	19	22	40	10	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	389	
TOTAL	27	123	32	14	11	177	134	66	20	24	43	12	2	2	-	-	3	-	2	22	22	1	737



## Dysentery

Eleven cases were notified all being due to the Sonnei type organism which is in fact the common type in this country. In 1962 there were twelve cases.

The outbreak during 1963 occurred mainly in the Ellonby and Skelton area and concerned five families and all of the children were of school age attending Skelton School. As usual a very intensive follow up of cases was carried out and schools and homes were visited in the affected area. Although the original source of infection was never discovered it was quite obvious that infection had been spread from case to case in the school that they all attended. Visits were paid to this particular school and rigid precautions initiated both in the school and in the homes of the affected families. Talks on personal and lavatory hygiene were given in schools and to the mothers of the affected families. It must be appreciated, as I have stated in previous reports, that Sonnei dysentery is an endemic disease in the area and in the country generally and it is inevitable that outbreaks will periodically occur. Provided that a 100% personal and lavatory hygiene is carried out in all areas this disease would not be the problem that it is. I have made it a point when visiting Rural schools to give a talk on this subject to the children and I think that in future one can look forward to a reduction in the incidence of this disease. It has been to me a great comfort to know that teachers in all the schools I am connected with take a very great personal interest in this aspect of health education.

## Food Poisoning

Eight notifications were received during 1963, compared with 32 in 1962. This outbreak was confined to one village in the district, but no common source of infection was found although extensive investigations were carried out including the school canteen, water and milk supplies. Six separate families were concerned and with one exception all were due to *Salmonella typhi* infection. The one exception occurred in a boy aged 8 in which the organism of *Salmonella tennessee* was discovered. This boy had very acute symptoms and although a thorough investigation was carried out the source of infection was not found. No child was seriously ill with the above exception, but nevertheless very strict precautions were carried out at the school canteens and advice given to the individual families concerned.



## Smallpox

No case or known contact occurred in the district during the year. It was mentioned in my 1962 report that the Ministry of Health recommended that primary vaccination should be carried out preferably in the second year of life rather than earlier as was previously the custom. This recommendation was made in the proved knowledge that primary vaccination in early or in adult life may cause serious illness or even death.

### VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX, 1963

Age at Vaccination	-1	1	2-4	5-14	Over 15	Total
Primary .. ..	75	4	2	-	-	81
Re-vaccination ..	-	-	-	-	2	2

## Tetanus Immunisation

Immunisation with Tetanus Toxoid, first offered in 1961, was carried out during 1963, and 165 primary injections and 287 booster injections were given during the year.

## TUBERCULOSIS

The following table gives particulars of new cases added to the Register and of deaths from Tuberculosis during 1963:—

AGE	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1—4 years ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5—14 years ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15—24 years ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25—34 years ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35—44 years ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45—54 years ..	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55—64 .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS ..	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Of the five new cases added to the Register two were inward transfer cases and two were wayfarers notified from the Calthwaite Centre, Penrith.

Fifteen cases were removed from the Register for the following reasons:—

	Males	Females	Total
Left District ..	1	—	1
Recovered ..	10	4	14

The following table gives the number of cases on the Register at 31st December 1963.

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary ..	6	10	16
Non-Pulmonary..	2	2	4
	—	—	—
	8	12	20
	—	—	—

### Prevention of Tuberculosis

#### (a) MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT

The Mobile Radiography Unit paid visits to 7 districts in the Rural area as well as its usual annual visit to Penrith. The work done by this Unit, under the direction of Dr. W. H. Morton, Consultant Chest Physician for the Eastern area of Cumberland, is shown in the table which follows. It is interesting to note that no new active cases were discovered, but 106 other abnormalities were brought to light, although not all required active treatment. The greater number of cases are shown as having attended the Centre in Penrith, but many of this number referred to people living in the Rural area, although it is impossible to give these specific figures.

The Unit visited more of the smaller villages in the Rural area during 1963 as compared with previous years.

#### MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT—SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, 1963

	Total Number X-Rayed	New Active Cases	Inactive Cases	Other Abnormalities
Skelton .. ..	79	—	—	8
Greystoke .. ..	121	—	—	8
Stainton .. ..	80	—	1	6
Langwathby .. ..	108	—	1	9
Culgaith .. ..	82	—	1	6
Great Salkeld .. ..	38	—	1	2
Lazonby .. ..	91	—	3	7
Penrith .. ..	1,737	—	13	60
Total ..	2,336	—	20	106

## (b) B.C.G. VACCINATION

The offer of B.C.G. Vaccination to the 13 to 14 year old age group was continued and the following table shows the total number of children who were mantoux tested during the year and given B.C.G. Vaccination. Separate figures for children living in the Rural District have not been available since 1961, the year in which all children living in the Rural area who were aged 11 and over were transferred to schools in the Urban area. It is interesting to note that the percentage of mantoux positive children fell to ~~7.2~~ 7.2% in the combined Districts of Penrith Urban and Rural Districts, whereas this figure was 11.7% in 1962 for the combined areas and in 1957 was as high as over 18%. This marked fall in mantoux positive reactions is undoubtedly an indication of the great advance made in the treatment and control of positive sputum cases of Tuberculosis, and in the efficacy of B.C.G. Vaccination as a method of prevention in the control of Tuberculosis.

# Results of Mantoux Testing and B.C.G. Vaccination in East Cumberland to 31/12/63 of Children born in 1949.

Children born 1949 and attending Schools in	No. on Roll	No. of consents for Treatment	No. of Children				No. referred to Chest Clinic for large film and found to be			
			Mantoux Tested	Absent	Found Negative	Given B.C.G. Vaccination	Found Positive	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Already known cases
Alston R.D.C.	.. 31	27	25	2	22	22	3	12.0	3	-
Border R.D.C.	.. 418	370	316	54	286	286	30	9.4	30	-
Wigton R.D.C.	.. 310	263	240	23	224	224	16	6.6	16	-
Keswick U.D.C.	.. 109	94	84	10	70	70	14	16.6	14	-
*Penrith U.D.C.	.. 380	287	217	70	200	200	17	7.8	17	-
Totals	.. 1248	1041	934	882	159	802	802	9.0	80	-

\* Includes children from Penrith Rural Area.



## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 and 1951.

No action was necessary under Section 47 of above Act, but as in previous years visits were paid to old people living in the area as a result of requests by General Practitioners or District Nurses. Following on these visits two were admitted to Hospital and three to County Council Homes.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

I am grateful to Mr. C. Wilding, Public Health Inspector, for the following report:—

To the Medical Officer of Health, Penrith Rural District Council.

Sir,

I have pleasure in presenting the following report for 1963:—

#### Water Supplies

Full details of all sources of supply have been given in previous reports, the major part of the area being now served by mains water supplies; however, in some areas during times of heavy demand the supply has proved intermittent.

From the following table it will be seen that the majority of houses in the area are connected to the Council's mains and practically all other properties have the benefit of private piped supplies.

Parish	Population	No. of Inhab- ited Houses	No. of Houses Supplied Direct from Public Main	Popula- tion Supplied	No. of Agricul- tural Meters Fixed
Ainstable ..	458	146	140	427	32
Castlesowerby	347	110	100	327	60
Catterlen ..	337	110	104	312	17
Culgaith ..	644	228	225	624	28
Dacre ..	1006	341	339	972	62
Glassonby ..	304	100	98	290	25
Great Salkeld..	358	120	113	308	20
Greystoke ..	523	180	179	509	24
Hesket.. ..	2024	631	601	1843	147
Hunsonby ..	400	132	135	399	23
Hutton ..	307	102	100	298	28
Kirkoswald ..	754	248	208	608	31
Langwathby ..	609	190	186	592	26
Lazonby ..	662	211	209	631	25
Matterdale ..	537	188	133	297	31
Mungrisdale ..	303	101	92	242	37
Ousby ..	327	117	112	317	21
Skelton ..	961	280	279	951	107
Threlkeld ..	569	177	150	498	—
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>11430</b>	<b>3712</b>	<b>3503</b>	<b>10445</b>	<b>745</b>

## Sampling

Samples of water are regularly taken from the various sources of supply for bacteriological examination. During the year 108 samples were taken and over half of these proved unsatisfactory. The quality of the various water supplies varies considerably throughout the year dependant on weather conditions and the only way to ensure a satisfactory supply at all times is to chlorinate all supplies. This admittedly is not an easy thing to do with so many small supplies but it is obviously necessary.

On the 1st April 1963 the newly formed Eden Water Board took over the Council's water undertaking, and the solution to the outstanding difficulties in supply is now the Board's responsibility.

## Sewerage

The outstanding problem in the field of environmental sanitation facing the Council is the absence of proper sewerage and sewage works in the area. The problem, however, is being tackled realistically and schemes are in preparation for Kirkoswald, Lazonby, Stainton, Newbiggin and Skirwith and it has also been resolved that Threlkeld sewage works which will be affected by the new by-pass should be replaced with a modern works.

During the year work proceeded on the Armathwaite sewerage scheme which is nearing completion and the small treatment works for the hamlet of Busk was completed and in operation.

The Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Act 1961 required the Council to submit during the year to the Rivers Board details of all existing discharges from sewers and treatment works, and to apply for consent to continue with these discharges. The Board will no doubt be realistic about the problems involved, but the consents given may to some extent govern the priorities given by the Council to different villages.

Towards the end of the year the Council took delivery of a 1,000 gallon Cesspool Emptyier. This equipment will ensure that all the Council's septic tanks of which there are over seventy, can be regularly emptied and the resultant effluents should be considerably improved. It is anticipated that the cesspool emptying service to be provided for private individuals will be well used, even though a charge will be made for the service.

# WATER SAMPLING RESULTS 1963

<i>Supply</i>		<i>Excel- lent</i>	<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Sus- picious</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>	<i>Total Taken</i>
Dowthwaite Head		1	—	—	2	3
Troutbeck .. ..		4	—	—	2	6
Ruckcroft .. ..		1	—	—	—	1
Lazonby .. ..		2	1	—	1	4
Kirkoswald .. ..		2	1	—	4	7
Ainstable .. ..		3	—	1	2	6
Dacre .. ..		2	—	1	1	4
Langwathby .. ..		—	—	1	1	2
Edenhall .. ..		—	—	—	5	5
Edenhall (private supply) (chemical examination)		—	1	—	—	1
Edenhall (private supply)		—	—	—	1	1
Threlkeld .. ..		6	—	—	—	6
Mungrisdale .. ..		3	—	—	—	3
Greystoke .. ..		1	—	—	1	2
Armathwaite (private supply) .. ..		—	—	—	1	1
Armathwaite (private supply) (chemical examination)		—	1	—	—	1
High Hesket .. ..		3	—	—	1	4
Renwick .. ..		—	—	—	4	4
Croglin .. ..		—	—	1	3	4
Newbiggin (Croglin) .. ..		—	—	1	3	4
Skelton .. ..		1	—	—	—	1
Ivegill .. ..		1	—	—	—	1
Culgaith .. ..		1	—	—	8	9
Gamblesby .. ..		2	—	—	4	6
Ousby .. ..		5	—	—	3	8
Kirkland .. ..		3	—	—	6	9
Skirwith .. ..		—	—	—	2	2
Dale Springs .. ..		1	—	—	—	1
Clint Springs .. ..		2	—	—	—	2
Bull Fell .. ..		—	—	—	1	1
Blencarn .. ..		1	—	—	—	1
Total		45	4	5	56	110

108 Bacteriological Samples Taken

2 chemical samples taken

49 Satisfactory - 44.5 %

61 Unsatisfactory- 55.5 %





With the passing of Regulations under the Public Health Act 1961 concerning the classification of farm wastes as trade effluents many difficulties are arising due to the fact that farmers can now be charged for treatment of farm wastes.

These wastes are very difficult to treat to a satisfactory standard and the type of works to effectively cope with the large number of farms in the small villages can prove very costly. This problem is becoming more evident as the Council make further progress with their new schemes and the decision as to whether or not allowance should be made in design to treat farm wastes will have to be made.

### **Refuse Collection**

A fortnightly collection of refuse is made throughout the area, the public being required to put out their dustbins at the roadside for collection. The make up of refuse has changed considerably over the past years and tends to contain more paper and bulk rather than ashes. This trend has increased the difficulties of collection and disposal and the present side loader vehicle is proving inadequate to cope with this increase of bulk. It is in any case approaching the end of its useful life and the Council will no doubt be replacing it with a more modern machine in the near future.

The service operates quite efficiently, one vehicle and three men being employed, with an additional vehicle at holiday times. The frequency of collection, however, leaves much to be desired and whilst the scattered nature of the area proves a stumbling block there is no doubt that a weekly collection would be a great asset particularly during the summer months when flies are prevalent.

### **Food and Drugs Act 1955**

The following is a list of food premises in the district:—

Poultry dressing..	..	..	2
General Stores ..	..	..	32
Butchers ..	..	..	5
Cafes ..	..	..	5
Hotels and Licenced Premises..			57
Bakehouses ..	..	..	1
			—
Total ..			102
			—

Premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream	1
Premises registered for the sale of ice cream	.. 37

Six Samples of ice cream were taken during the year. All were classified as Grade I.

Inspections of all food premises are regularly carried out and advice and instruction given to food handlers as necessary.

### **Milk Samples**

Two samples of milk were taken under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960 and both proved satisfactory.

Seventeen samples of milk were taken for the isolation of *Brucella abortus* in cattle. Eight of these proved positive and nine negative. The appropriate action was taken to ensure that infected milk was not sold to the public untreated.

### **Slaughterhouses**

The 1st January 1963 was the appointed day when all slaughterhouses should comply with the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations 1958 and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1958.

Previously there were six licenced slaughterhouses within the area, but with the advent of the new regulations, only two have been issued with licences this year and the others have ceased to operate.

On the 1st October 1963 the Meat Inspection Regulations came into force to ensure that all meat was inspected and stamped as fit before being sold to the public. These regulations were a welcome step forward in the field of public health, but as with all new legislation has involved additional work. From above date, however, 100% meat inspection has been carried out. During the year 305 visits were made to the slaughterhouses at Threlkeld and Kirkoswald and the following table gives details of carcasses and offal inspected and condemned. The quality of meat killed in the area is very good.

Particulars	Cattle except Cows	Cows	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Calves	Horses
Number killed .. .. .	284	6	830	160	1	Nil
<b>All Diseases other than T.B.</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	1	—	—	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	30	1	59	14	—	Nil
Percentage of the number killed affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and cysticerci .. .. .	10.5	16.6	7.1	8.8	—	Nil
<b>Tuberculosis</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was affected ..	—	—	—	3	—	Nil
Percentage of the number killed affected with T.B. ..	—	—	—	1.9	—	Nil
<b>Cysticercus Bovis</b>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ..	—	—	—	—	—	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	Nil

### Factories Act

There are thirty-four Factories registered in the area, and all these are inspected from time to time to ensure compliance with Regulations.

### FACTORIES ACT, 1937

#### PART 1 OF THE ACT

#### 1. Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health (including Inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspect- ions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. .. .	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is to be enforced by the Local Authority ..	34	36	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' Premises .. .. .	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	34	36	1	—

## 2. Cases in which Defects were Found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences against the Act (not including Offences relating to Outwork) ..	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	1	1	—	1	—

The following is a summary of Factories on the Register:—

Industry	Number
Precision Engineering .. ..	1
Motor Vehicle Repairs .. ..	7
Caravan Manufacture .. ..	1
Concrete Products .. ..	3
Knitted Scarves .. ..	1
Sawmill or Joinery .. ..	9
Slaughterhouse .. ..	2
Grain Grinding .. ..	1
Sausages .. ..	2
Bakehouse .. ..	1
Millboard .. ..	1
Preparing and Bottling Herbs ..	1
Building Maintenance .. ..	1
Blacksmith .. ..	1
Electricity .. ..	2
Total ..	34



# **HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE HOUSES DEMOLISHED**

In Clearance Areas	Number of Houses Demolished	Unfit for human habitation .. .. Included by reason of bad arrangement .. On land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957 .. .. .	— — —
	Persons Displaced	From houses unfit for human habitation From houses included by reason of bad arrangement .. .. . From Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957 ..	— — —
	Families Displaced	From houses unfit for human habitation From Houses included by reason of bad arrangement .. .. . From houses on land acquired under Sec- tion 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	— — —
Not in Clearance Areas	Number of Houses Demolished	As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957 .. .. . Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts Houses included in unfitness orders made under para 2 of the Second Schedule to the Town and County Planning Act, 1959 .. .. .	1 — — —
	Persons Displaced	From houses to be demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957 .. .. . From local authority owned houses certi- fied unfit by the Medical Officer of Health .. .. . From houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts .. .. . From houses included in unfitness orders	5 — — —
	Families Displaced	From houses to be demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under section 16 or Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957 .. .. . From Local authority owned houses certi- fied unfit by the Medical Officer of Health .. .. . From houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts .. .. . From houses included in unfitness orders	2 — — —

### UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED in pursuance of closing orders or undertakings

Number of Houses	Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957 and Section 26 Hsg. Act, 1961 .. .. .	1
	Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957 ..	—
Persons Displaced	From houses to be closed:—	
	Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957 and Section 26 Hsg. Act, 1961 .. .. .	—
	Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Hsg. Act, 1957 .. .. .	—
Families Displaced	From houses to be closed:—	
	Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957 and Section 26, Hsg. Act, 1961 .. .. .	—
	Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Hsg. Act, 1957 .. .. .	—
<b>Parts of Buildings Closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957:—</b> .. .. .		
	Number of Houses	—
	Number of Persons Displaced ..	—
	Number of Families Displaced ..	—

### UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

After informal action by local authority:—	by owner .. .. .	39
After formal notice under Public Health Acts:— .. .. .	(a) by owner .. .. .	—
	(b) by local authority ..	—
After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957:— .. .. .	(a) by owner .. .. .	6
	(b) by local authority ..	—
Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957:— ..	by owner .. .. .	—

### UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

Retained for Temporary Accommodation	Under Section 48	Number of Houses ..	—
		Number of separate dwellings contained therein	—
	Under Section 17 (2)	Number of houses ..	—
		Number of separate dwellings contained therein	—
	Under Section 46	Number of houses ..	—
		Number of separate dwellings contained therein	—
	Licensed for temporary accommodation under section 34 or 53—No. of houses .. .. .		—

### PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed orders or compulsory purchase orders	Number of houses ..	—
	Number of occupants	—

## Rodent Control

Priority is given to the regular treatment of all refuse tips and sewage works which soon get out of control if neglected. The work is carried out by Council workmen who have received training in this respect. Treatment of domestic premises has been carried out without charge, but otherwise, occupiers have been asked to carry out the work themselves.

The following table gives particulars of the work carried out during the year.

	Type of Property				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cultural
	(1) Local Author-	(2) Dwell- ing House (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All (inc. Business Premises	(4) Total of Cols.(1) (2) & (3)	
i. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	8	3,636	255	3,899	945
ii. Total number of <b>properties inspected</b> as a result of notification .. ..	—	—	12	12	—
Number of such proper- ties found to be infested by:—					
Common rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	8	8	—
House mouse Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
iii. Total number of <b>properties inspected</b> in the course of survey under the Act ..	—	—	6	6	—
Number of such <b>properties</b> found to be infested by:—					
Common rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	4	4	—
House mouse Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—

	Type of Property				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cultural
	(1) Local Author- ity	(2) Dwell- ing House (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All (inc. Business Premises	(4) Total of Cols.(1) (2) & (3)	
iv. Total number of <b>properties otherwise inspected</b> ( <i>e.g.</i> when visited primarily for some other purpose) ..	8	30	66	104	40
Number of such proper- ties found to be infested by:—					
Common rat      Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	8	2	4	14	10
House mouse      Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	2	2	4	—
v. Number of <b>infested prop- erties</b> (in Sections ii, iii & iv) treated by the Local Authority .. ..	8	4	18	30	10
vi. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act (a) Treatment ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work ( <i>i.e.</i> Proofing) ..	—	—	—	—	—
vii. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of the Act. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
viii. Legal Proceedings ..	—	—	—	—	—
ix. Number of “Block” con- trol schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	—



## Caravan and Camping Sites

A total of 18 caravan sites are licensed under the Caravan Sites Act, 1960, the largest of these being licensed for 113 caravans. The sum total of caravans on all licensed sites is 303.

Caravanning and camping is becoming increasingly popular, and there is no doubt that the demand for more sites especially in the Ullswater area will increase. At present all of the sites are licensed for caravans only and it would seem that insufficient consideration is being given for the accommodation of tents.

## Swimming Pools

There are two swimming pools in the area which are open to the public during the summer months. Both pools have chlorine added to the water to ensure its purity.

## SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA.

### Summary of Inspections Made

Workshops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Petrol Stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Carbide Stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Works in progress..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
General Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	390
Inspections <i>re</i> complaints received			..	..	..	..	..	90
Inspections under Housing Acts..			..	..	..	..	..	60
Inspections of Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	305

### Works Carried Out.

Premises cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
New Spouting fixed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Air Drains fixed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Floor relaid, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Walls repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
Scullery Sinks trapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Water Closets constructed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Sewers and Drains extended	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
New Septic Tanks built	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
Water Supplies carried to houses			..	..	..	..	..	10
New Baths fixed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Houses altered or repaired		..	..	..	..	..	..	78
New Windows fixed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
New Ceilings put up or repaired		..	..	..	..	..	..	42
New Sinks fitted to houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Obstructed Drains cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
Drains tested	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102

Yours faithfully,

C. WILDING,

Public Health Inspector.

*I am indebted to Mr. G. A. Burne, Architect, for the following report on housing matters.*

To the Medical Officer of Health.

Sir,

I submit the following short report on housing matters for the year 1963:—

The Council during the year have built two-bedroomed Old People's Bungalows on the following sites:—

2 at Glassonby

2 at Threlkeld and

4 at Langwathby.

Further sites have been selected for Old People's Bungalows at Skelton, Winskill and Ainstable.

The total number of Council Houses now occupied in the Rural District up to the end of 1963 is as follows:—

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Aikbank .. .. .	4	Lazonby (Eden Square) ..	7
Ainstable .. .. .	8	Lazonby (Old People's) ..	6
Aldby .. .. .	2	Little Salkeld .. .. .	16
Armthwaite .. .. .	8	Low Braithwaite .. .. .	2
Blencarn .. .. .	4	Low Hesket .. .. .	12
Blencowe .. .. .	4	Low Plains .. .. .	4
Calthwaite .. .. .	11	Mellguards .. .. .	2
Catterlen .. .. .	8	Melmerby .. .. .	6
Clickhem .. .. .	4	Mungrisdale .. .. .	2
Culgaith .. .. .	22	Newbiggin .. .. .	16
Dacre .. .. .	4	Newton Reigny .. .. .	4
Dockray .. .. .	2	Ousby .. .. .	6
Edenhall .. .. .	4	Pallet Hill .. .. .	2
Gamblesby .. .. .	4	Penruddock .. .. .	6
Glassonby .. .. .	4	Plumpton .. .. .	15
Glassonby (Old People's) ..	2	Renwick .. .. .	4
Great Salkeld .. .. .	4	Salkeld Dykes .. .. .	4
Greystoke .. .. .	22	Skelton .. .. .	10
Greystoke (Old People's) ..	4	Skirwith .. .. .	8
Howes .. .. .	2	Southwaite .. .. .	2
Hunsonby .. .. .	19	Sowerby Row .. .. .	2
Hutton End .. .. .	4	Stainton .. .. .	22
Ivegill .. .. .	4	Thiefside .. .. .	4
Kirkland .. .. .	2	Threlkeld .. .. .	39
Kirkoswald .. .. .	28	Threlkeld (Old People's) ..	2
Langwathby .. .. .	22	Wordsley House,	
Langwathby (Old People's) ..	4	Kirkoswald (Flats) ..	2
Lazonby .. .. .	26		
		TOTAL ..	441

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Private Building in the Rural District has shown a slight increase during the year. A total of 29 in the previous year as against 32 houses in the current year and a further 18 houses are under construction, bringing the total completed post war houses to 235.

### **Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958**

No applications were received for the erection of any houses for agricultural workers under the above Act. The grant is for housing agricultural workers whereby the applicant is entitled to a grant of £10 p.a. for 40 years.

### **Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958**

#### **DISCRETIONARY IMPROVEMENT GRANTS**

Under this Act the Council can make a grant of 50% up to a maximum of £400 towards the cost of improving dwelling houses. The number of applications received was 37. All houses were inspected and technical advice given on the proposed improvements.

Since the Act came into force a total of 324 applications, involving improvements to dwellings, have been dealt with by the Council, 26 of which were either disapproved or cancelled, and at the end of the year 248 schemes had been satisfactorily completed, providing 294 Grade I houses.

### **House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959**

#### **STANDARD IMPROVEMENT GRANTS**

This Act came into force during the year 1959 whereby owners and owner-occupiers can do certain works without the necessity of bringing the property up to the standard required under the Discretionary Improvement Grant. The Council must, providing a house is structurally sound and will give satisfactory accommodation for at least 15 years, make the grants amounting to 50% of the actual cost of the work with a maximum as follows:—

Bath	..	..	..	£25
Wash-hand Basin			..	£5
Hot Water Supply..			..	£75
W.C.	..	..	..	£40
Food Store		..	..	£10

Thus a total of £155 can be paid to any applicant whose property lacks these 5 amenities. Since this Act came into operation the Council have received a total of 129 applications; 12 of these are for the current year and 92 schemes have been satisfactorily completed.

A number of people in the Rural District have taken advantage of both the Discretionary and Standard Improvement Grants. All properties were carefully inspected and technical advice given on both planning and building construction and how far the Act can be implemented in each application. Numerous enquiries have been dealt with, some of which have not gone forward for the grant either because the property could not be brought up to standard at a reasonable expense or not up to the standard to qualify for a grant.

Yours faithfully,

A. E. BURNE,

Architect and Housing Officer.





